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Newbury May 31st 1882.

At a legal meeting of sd Town on said day being a full meeting - voted to be under the Government of the State of New Hampshire at the same time chose Fidean Smith to meet a Commission of members from Towns who should be of our opinion at Theadford in order to make application to sd State of New Hampshire but two men voted in the negative who were William Willis and Levi Silvester.

Jacob Kent } Town Clerk.

Sewbury Coos 30 May 1782.

Sir,

May it please your Excellency to suffer me to lay before you brief but imperfect narrative of my observations while prisoner in Canada and how matters have since been conducted. Sometime in the month of March 1781 I was surprised in the middle of the night at a house about 20 miles from home by a party of Enemy from Canada consisting of ten men under the command of one Capt. Azariah Pritchard formerly an inhabitant of Connecticut who since the commencement of the present War viz. in the year 1777 made his escape into Canada. I was immediately made prisoner as I was getting from my bed. And as I was going to said Pritchard who was about four or five miles distant. I concluded that no topic would prove more agreeable than that of a Union of Vermont with Great Britain and being previously persuaded that for a considerable time there had been an intercourse maintained between them I determined to make myself as intimate with them on the subject as possible. Accordingly soon after I got into conversation with my Captain. He told me that I was just such a man as he wanted and before we got into Canada he gave me particular instructions concerning my behaviour when I should come upon examination and I approved myself accordingly and I soon contracted an intimate acquaintance and conversation with the leading men in that quarter and obtaining a particular state of the affairs of Vermont and found that Ira Allen and others had twice been into Canada and that two flags had been sent from Canada into Vermont. And that the outlines of a society were then formed actually between them viz. that Vermont should be a charter government similar in most respects to Connecticut yet more liberty on the side of the State. That Vermont should be protected by Government whenever necessary. That Ira Allen was then daily expected in again to complete the matter. I found likewise that this plan was agreed upon with Ethan

Allen before he left the British.

April - About this time several parties from New York City came in by whom we had information that General Clark with a considerable reinforcement was coming into Canada.

The particular accounts from the South and Cornwallis success.

The taking of ~~the~~ Fort Mifflin - the situation of the American and British Armies &c. These accounts gave a new spring to the British blood and seemed to them superior to a negotiation with Vermont as a neutral state. Nothing but a submission without further delay would answer upon pain of displeasure.

Every thing was then pursued to carry on two expeditions one against Schenectady and the other against Albany. Handbarrows, wheelbarrows, a new construction of batteaux every light and portable Artillery carriages and light trucks or hand wagons fashioned so that six men would sit on a batteau large enough to carry fifteen men and baggage and run with it three or four miles in an hour and every other thing ~~may~~ necessary to force a rapid march or retreat with the greatest expedition. Nothing more prevented their intended expedition but the want of provisions. But before that arrived information came that General Stark with a body of troops near marching towards Saratoga this put them into great consternation.

July - All this time provisions were so scarce that they were obliged to distribute what little they had in very small quantities by the pound to every quarter. Wheat was now four dollars and upward per bushel. Beef twenty coppers per pound. Butter and meat &c double that sum. The officers often said that all the prisoners must be sent out of their province. One third part of their cattle died in the spring for want of forage. The worms devouring almost every green thing so that there was no prospect of wintering more than one third part of what cattle the winter had spared. During the carrying on the aforesaid expedition it was agreed by the Allies &c on the part of Vermont that they would lay still and give them no trouble.

(To folio 231 1565)

that I should easily consent to continue a correspondence for
 a further benefit to the public. Upon the conclusion of this
 matter General Waldemand sent me a seal to affirm to all my
 letters of correspondence that I need not sign my name and so
 be in danger of discovery. In the month of October last one
 Levi Sylvester being in the woods hunting was taken prisoner
 carried into Canada and there entered into an agreement with
 Prichard as a carrier to meet him at certain times and places
 in the woods and deliver and receive letters of intelligence.
 By him I received a letter from Prichard in January last; the
 first time that he came in and said that he made his escape
 but he is looked upon as an honest man in general.
 He likewise brought letters to several other persons viz. to
 John Patterson and Isaac Watterson from Benjamin Patterson
 a refugee and another from Prichard to Thomas Chamberlain
 and agreed to meet Prichard again on Union River the last of Feb.
 At which time I sent a letter to General Waldemand and another
 to Prichard copies of which and my first letter are enclosed also the
 newspapers containing acct of the surrender of Cornwallis.
 Sylvester likewise told me that he delivered to said Prichard
 a letter from said John Patterson for his son Benj^r in Canada
 and he brought me a letter from George Smyth a copy enclosed
 and he delivered three other letters to me with orders for me
 to deliver them - viz. one to Col. Beale which was directed to
 Alonzo; one to John Watterson and one to Israel Watterson
 which three last letters were opened copied sealed up and
 delivered to the wife of John Patterson (he not being at home)
 but said John told me afterwards that he had received them
 and delivered one to Beale and the other to Isaac. A few days
 afterwards I received a verbal message from said Beale by
 William Wallace that I must be more cautious and not deliver
 letters to women lest I should be found out. Col. Beale went
 to my house to see me but I was not at home. He waited until
 evening and as he was returning I met him in company with said
 Wallace and Beale told me that he had some business of importance

32:503

to tell me viz. that Major Rogers with a strong party was then in
Mooretown and wanted very much to see me. That I must go down that
night and see him and gave me directions how to find him but
meeting with some disappointments I could not go that night. Said
Beale further told me that six hundred of the Enemy had come
over the Lake with force &c and were fortifying there. That Rogers
had had an express from New York within three weeks and the
British were going to evacuate New York and Charlestown and to
go with all their force to Canada the ensuing campaign which
they would maintain at all events. The next morning I went to see
Beale and told him that I had not been to see Rogers but would
go the ensuing evening. Beale said he was not certain that I could
find him as he might be moved. But John Patterson being there
Beale said he would send Rogers word if possible to meet me
at the place appointed for last evening. I went but could not
find him. Beale likewise told me that there was another party at
another place. He said Rogers principal business was to enquire into
the temper of the people in general and see many as he could and
get the opinion of as many of the leading men as he could in this
part of the country and see if they are well disposed to Government
and to continue to act up to former engagements. So that if he could
not make a favorable return to the General it would not be likely
that we should be troubled any further at present.

Beale did not say directly that he had seen Rogers but said that
I might depend upon what he had told me that he had this
information direct and not from any second hands that if I
should see Rogers he would have me give a good character and
in as high and as favorable a light as he thought it would bear.
May 21st. Levi Sylvester came to my house and told me that
Joseph White and another man by the name of Miller were or
had been at or about Thomas Chamberlains and had sent for
him to come and see him, but as he sent him no tokens he did
not go to see him for his orders were not to have any thing to do
with any person without they had certain tokens. But Sylvester
told me that Chamberlain told him that he had seen White

105

and White told him that Rogers was come in and upon the same business as Beale had said. And that the said White was sent as a spy to see how Rogers, Beale, and others conducted and to find out whether there were any signs of treachery to be observed. Thus I have given your Excellency a broken and imperfect account yet I think I have hinted at the most material facts and submit them to your candid perusal. And beg leave to subscribe myself your Excellency's most devoted and most humble servant.

Thomas Johnson.

His Excellency -

George Washington Esq.

General Commander in Chief &c. &c.

Newbury Coas. 30th May. 1782.

as the officers often told me. Thus Ethan Allen did at Castleton in the fall of the year 1780 when the British destroyed Fort George Fort Ann and many of the inhabitants in that quarter and came around within one days march of the place where Allen lay with near 1000 men and suffered them all to pass on unmolested when at the same time I heard many of the officers often say that Allen might easily have cut them all off if he would but he had agreed to the contrary. ~~These~~ rehearsal of these actions of the infernal villains is enough to make my blood run cold in every vein. Now I was reduced to straight quarters and offered a commission of Major on swearing allegiance to the King and taking part with them. Otherwise they told me that I must be sent away with other prisoners and take my fate with them. Now I was obliged to deal in punctilios. I told them I had rather lay in goal five years than lift my finger to shed the blood of my countrymen. But that every thing in my power for peace I would unvariously pursue. Notwithstanding all the plausible pretensions of the Vermonters the spirit of jealousy was high. They constantly kept spies amongst them to watch their motions. Some of whom came in and said that some of the inhabitants ^{of the Grants} ~~came in and said~~ were for fighting but generally they were for neutrality or submission. In May one Major Denneny Adjutant General and a principal confidant of the General came up who with Major Dundas and Captain Sherwood were appointed commissioners to treat with Ira Allen sole commissioner plenipotentiary from Vermont; and upon examination found it only from Governor Chittenden and not from the Authority of the state and therefore it was thought improper to proceed. But it was proposed between the parties that Vermont should raise six hundred men as standing troops and another party sufficient to man a twenty gun ship and all to be commanded by officers of their own commissioned by the King and act in conjunction with the British and should raise three thousand on an emergency. I was often asked if I thought that Vermont were able

to perform so much on their part and many other questions of the like nature. In June one George Smith who had been taken up as a spy from the British Army and put into goal at Albany and it was that would have been hanged but by the assistance of the Vermonters made his escape from goal and came into Canada and was immediately appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Vermonters. Likewise one sergeant Smith in character and in company with a party of Indians went to Philadelphia or were thereabouts under the notion of treating for peace. And there continued in such disguise until he gotten all the intelligence of the situation of the Armies, proceedings of Congress &c. and then returned into Canada and gave a good account of matters that the General gave him an Adjutant's Commission and other presents. This I had from his own mouth in September. Seeing they had been disappointed in their campaigns for want of provisions and that a plenty had afterwards arrived they determined to pursue the same as early in the Spring as possible with about three thousand effective men which I think as many as they would any way send out. About the time I was coming out of Canada Capt. Prichard told me that he kept a correspondence with one Davenport Phelps a gentleman educated at Dartmouth College on this river and grandson of Dr. Wheelock the late President that he was going over to see how matters were conducted. And when I got to Connecticut River I heard that Phelps was a member of Vermont General Court from Oxford a town on the east of the River who immediately left the court after they had transacted such matters as were immediately related to Prichard's business and went seventy miles up the River to Mooretown where Prichard was waiting to see him before he would return to Canada again. It may not be amiss to observe that "at first I determined in every shape to pursue such measures as would be most likely to gain any acquaintance with their secret movements and operations so that on my return home I might be able to render service to my country. Hence it will not appear strange

(To folio 231:562)

231 232 233

Newbury 10th May 1782.

Sir-

If Col: Childs should obtain the money or security for your Hony. Mr Fisks and Richardsons if it will suit you take the whole to yourself and give me credit for Richardson and Fisks. I think your Hony ought to be more than the certificate and you can manage that matter. I wish you to urge Col: Childs to apply and I must if he does not get the pay from his master. Loose mine, he must loose his as I cannot allow it in amount against me. I wish you a good journey.

I Am your Humble Servant.

Jacob Bayley.

Sir, Col. Jonathan Phillips. Newbury 10th May 1782.

The account you left with me for Henry and expense to Cleveland for collecting is as follows. \$

collecting us as follows.

	£	s
Elihu Bayter. — — 12 Bon at — 12. — — 144.		

James Jones. — — — 5 do " — 18 — — 90.

Elisha Smith. - - - 2 - 20 - 11 - 12 - - - 24.

William Bell. - 2 do " - 18 - - - 96.

B Don your own. --- " - 18 - - - 54.

and 14 Does you do not say who from --- 168:

Mr Cleveland's expense in collecting -- 178.

Total \$ 692.

Of the above I know nothing of except fr. your account what I purchased and you receipted for to me is as follows viz.

In Oct. 1948 - 16 Gon. of May of Amas Fiske - £ 300.

In Nov. 27th 1778. 5 - Gun - Co - of Luther Richardson Co L.

In Nov 16th 1778. 32. Can-do. of Eggs Bred 3 - - 600
 4. 1/2 950.

or Ezekiel Ladd - - - - - Total, 960.

I sent the receipts to be settled with my Forage accounts with Col. Clement Beadle Commissary of Forage who returned them informing me it did not belong to the Forage department but to the purchasing Commissary's account, for all Forage for their cattle, therefore you will apply to the Com. P. Gen. of Purchases both for your own acct and mine, and if he pays or settles Col. Beadle may take the whole if he pleases of mine giving a receipt for the same which you may bring me and take up your own -

Jacob Bayley.

From the London Courant dated April 9 1782.

Friday evening despatches were received at the Admiralty and the American Department from Sir Henry Clinton and Rear Admiral Digley at New York which were brought over by the Sandwich Packet Captain Bellant who arrived at Balmouth on the sixth after a passage of twenty one days.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by these Despatches is as follows. That Commissioners from Vermont had met with persons appointed by General Haldiman and offered to become subjects to the Crown of Great Britain upon the following terms viz.

First that the territory as claimed by the Vermonters constituted a separate and distinct Colony or Government.

Secondly. That the same form of Government be Guaranteed unto them which were formerly enjoyed by Connecticut. Excepting that the governor of the province should from time to time be nominated by the Crown.

Thirdly. That they be allowed to remain during the present contest unless the war is carried within their own boundary.

Fourthly. That they would raise two Battalions properly officered for their internal defence. These troops to be in British pay or but not to be called into service unless in defence of the Province. That they be allowed a free trade to Canada and be protected therein. These are all the particulars that could be obtained respecting the terms held out by said Commissioners. The papers were delivered to General Haldiman who conceiving the matter of too important a nature for him to decide upon transmitted them to Sir Henry Clinton as one of the Kings of Great Britain Commissioners for restoring peace by whom they were laid before Justice William Smith who gave it as his opinion that the powers vested in the Kings Commissioners did not authorise them to determine a matter of so much consequence and of so singular a nature. That as nothing short of an act of parliament would be sufficient for the purpose. The papers relating to this matter should be laid before the

232:570

King and Council that the necessary steps may be taken in which is accordingly done.

A true copy of the foregoing Land bill.

James Breakeridge.

To the Treasurer or receiver general of the State of Vermont
Sir,

We the select men of the Town of Athens herein present
you a copy of the Muster Masters receipt for the soldier
raised by us for the state service last spring as follows,
These may certify whom it may concern that the selectmen of
Athens have raised the man requested by the proportion
of the Board of War and his name is enrolled by me.
Putney April 15th day 1782, Samuel Minot. } Muster
Master.

Solomon Harvey. } Select men
A true copy. Timothy Walker. } of Athens
Cyrus Whitcomb. } for 1782.

To Mr Timothy Walker the first Constable of the Town of
Athens for the year 1782.

We the select men of the said Town of Athens above said
do hereby certify that on April last the 8th by virtue of
an act of Assembly of the state for raising three men for
the service of which one was the proportion of the Town of
Athens did hire and pay Abel Woodward for the purpose
aforesaid and did agree and did pay to the said Abel
Woodward twenty seven Pounds for eight months service
as also appears by the Town records and the muster masters
receipt now in the Clerks Office.

Athens February 19th 1783.

Solomon Harvey. } Select
Cyrus Whitcomb. } men
Timothy Walker. } for the
Town of }
Athens. }
1782.

Philadelphia Jan. 16th 1782.

My dear Sir,

On the 15th inst. I received your favor of the 28th ult. There was no mail from New England last week the mail of this week (tho it usually comes in on Monday morning) did not arrive until yesterday. Mr. White received your letter of the 23rd & same. I am sorry to find that the Court have not made any order on the subject of Vermont affairs. Sometime past I was induced to think, this business would have been settled speedily but that prospect has almost vanished it has been repeatedly debated and might now be taken up again if there was any prospect of any thing being done towards a conclusion of it. You mentioned the subject of depreciation &c. I have no copy of my letter of the 9th inst but think I mentioned that a Committee of Officers from the army was here; the subjects of those settlements half-pay &c is now under consideration. As to the Frigate you mentioned she ran on shore in a storm cut away her masts &c which were lost. But is got off and now here. Yesterday despatches were received from Genl. Greene respecting the evacuation of Charlestown the enemy left it very quietly in consequence of an agreement that they should not be molested on their retreating - the Southern states are once more freed from the enemy. I wish they would be so wise as to quit N. H. and Penobscot immediately. They have traversed our country (almost every part of it) but their present possessions are small. As to a general peace I have wrote my sentiments to Genl. Whipple and it is unnecessary to repeat them. Genl. Whipple spent several days here I conversed with him very freely on the subject of Vermont and several other matters. He informed me that if the next meeting of the Assembly should be at Exeter, that he would go there for the purpose of giving such information as he had obtained there respecting our affairs and then I must beg leave

to refer you. I have now under consideration a mode for ascertaining the Quotas of each state agreeably to the articles of confederation. Our letter of the 11th ultimo mentioned our desire that delegates might be appointed to relieve us in the beginning of April, I am not informed whether any appointment have been made if not I hope it will be done early next session which (by your letter) appears probable will be in Feb. tho I am not informed to what time the assembly will adjourn - another part of that letter was on the supply of money which I hope will be seasonably provided.

By the paper I see there is a very great proportion of new members in the assembly. I wish it may prove to be for the interest of the State. I wrote you a letter on the 23^d Oct. but have not been informed whether it reached. What is done respecting the ^{new} Constitution? What is doing with the confiscating act? Who are members of the Committee of safety? We have no official accounts from Europe of later date than I have mentioned in former letters.

Please to make my compliments to my friends with you
I am

with much esteem

your obed^t Serv^t

John Bayley

P.S. Mr White desires his compliments to you.
Wmth Josiah Bartlett Esq.

Waverhill 2nd January 1782.

My Lord.

In pursuance of your orders and by the orders of the Committee we proceeded to keep the men proposed by your Honor for the security of the Frontier which was accomplished and scouts was continually kept out to watch the motions of the enemy and make discoveries and a guard was kept to take care of the Stores. Upon your Honor leaving this Department I received orders from Gen. Gates, Starks and Clinton who afterwards commanded at Albany to keep the men in service which was accordingly done and part of them went to Albany and did duty at that post for about 3 months the remainder kept in service at this post and about it and they underwent a great deal of hardships by Scouting, Battling &c and having been in great expectations of an expedition being formed against Canada would have cheerfully engaged in the same as they understood it would have been undertaken under the command of your Lordship but as nothing of that nature has fallen out and the men are uneasy that they have not been rewarded for their services and more

commanding officers in the northern department not knowing upon what foundation they were raised

was done by them and that they were the sole means of the security of the Frontier in those parts. Capt. Ladd who was officers appointed by the Committee waits upon your Lordships instructions for advice how to proceed for the pay hoping your Lordship will give such orders for the procuring the same as may in your known wisdom be for the good of the men and the public in general. Your Lordship may be assured that the spirits of the officers and men who so cheerfully engaged under your orders stands ready and willing to join your Lordship in any expedition that may be undertaken this way and

wholly relies on your Lordship as their friend, as you must be confident that they must be great losers if they should obtain no pay being entirely employed in that ~~way~~ service for 12 months and chief of the time from their families so that they were unable to provide the necessaries of life for their support which they otherwise might had done. Capt. Ladd who is chosen Paymaster by the Officers will be able to inform your Lordship of any particulars you may be pleased to enquire —

I am my Lord with the utmost respect,

Your Lordships

M^t Ob^t: M^{ble} Serv^t:

Major General Marquis De La Fayette. D. B.

P.S. A young man who belonged to the service under your orders and was taken by the enemy when on scout arrived here yesterday he was taken out of goal by engaging with Capt. Pritchett a Tory Capt. and come out with a party of 20 men from St Johns under the command of said Pritchett to take a prisoner from these parts and what M^t they can collect. They came within 18 miles of the inhabitants when he left them. he says there is about 4 Regiments at St Johns and that for 3 days before he left that place they were bringing in large quantities

Shoes. Indian Shells that they were 4 large stores of that they were no

certain news of Coenwallis

at the Isle aux moines and that the report was

Waldinman wished the French fleet would come that he was prepared for them.

To the Honorable General Assembly or
 Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire.
 We the Inhabitants as Individuals of the Town of Clare-
 mont Laboring under great Difficulties on account of the
 pretended claim of Vermont & not being able to hold Town
 meetings under New Hampshire. We humbly request direction
 how to proceed as we are threatened in person and prospect
 by their Taxes and Laws which we utterly refuse to submit
 too. They carry so high a hand that we must have a speedy
 relief or must submit to their Jurisdiction, which will
 be very grievous to your petitioners & therefore we humbly
 pray for a speedy answer, we are short in words and
 particulars as being sensible you are in some measure
 knowing to our circumstances & we your petitioners in
 Duty Bound shall every pray-

Claremont Jan^y 14th 1782

Elihu Arist.	Benben Perry.	Elihu Stevens.
Henry Stevens.	Josiah Reich.	Py. Sterne.
Rosewell Stevens	John Peckens.	Jessa Matthews.
Wm Stobridge.	Thomas Jones.	
Gideon Lewis.	Joseph Tois.	
David Reich.	Barthlett Hinds.	
Jonah Stevens.	John West.	

Philadelphia 26th March 1782.

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 12th instant informing me that Vermont had received from their late encroachments. I had heard this frequently by common report; but there is no official account of it in Congress. The Comtee upon your letter about the 5 millions dollars & quota of the 8th million have made a report plumply against us. I have got a day assigned for debate which is next Monday. as I suppose we shall hear soon from Vermont in a manner that will end that tedious business. I hope to see you in May. There is no news from Charlestown since my last. Genl Washington is gone to North River.

I have the honor to be
your most obedient servant
Samuel Livermore.

Hon. President Weare.

Dear Sir,

Albany Feb 22 1882.

Col^d Meunselser, my father in law intends to commence a suit against the Corporation of Albany who claim an exclusive right to all ferries leading to the City. He has engaged Mr Benson and wishes that you would be of counsel with him. Will you consider yourself as retained by the old gentleman? If you accede will you please to signify it that I may do what is proper on the occasion. Gansworth who will deliver upon this intends to solicit the office of auditor. Should he be appointed in this quarter. Was supposed that Wm Chins aims at it. What Luther is what some deem a good man - He prays lustily and sometimes preaches & weeps plentifully, and yet some people are so uncharitable as to suspect he borders a little on the hypocrite. Had I a voice in the appointment I should go in favor of the former. Cuzler is anxious for a settlement of his accounts, and much reason he has for his creditors begin to threaten suits. He relies much on your aid to have the business expedited. I think he need not apprehend a disappointment so far as it depends on you & the Financier. for I hear with pleasure that you do not suffer people to an unnecessary attendance - Indeed from both your characters it is impossible you should do otherwise. Immersed as you are in business I dare hardly charge you to say all that I ought to the ladies whose acquaintance I am honored with - however shall two instants for the purpose for in that time you could say more than I could think in a twelve month. Is Mrs Shater in better health? I devoutly wish it her and all the happiness that her goodness merits. When you write her pray make my best wishes acceptable to her and let the Col^d share in them adieu! I am very,

humbly your obedient Servt.
Ph. Schuyler.

Governor Morris Esq.

Copy of a Letter to Gov Clinton without signature (from
the Delegation from State of New York to Congress)

Philadelphia March 29th 1782.

Sir,

We were humored with your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant by Major Hale and doubt not your endeavor speedily to procure one of the absent delegates to supply Col. Bloyer's place which we beg may be done as early in the next month as possible. Though probably there will be a great difficulty in furnishing him with the necessary money as there will be in supplying Mr. Scott for his continuance here. When it is considered how much inferior the allowance made by our state is to that of all the other states we cannot but think our Legislature ought if a representation be necessary to make every exertion necessary for a bare decent support of their delegates who though they cheerfully submit to the loss and inconvenience necessarily arising from their absence from home and neglect of their domestic concerns cannot possibly maintain themselves in the public service at their own private expense when the jealousy of the smaller concerning the larger states the political views of three of the New England States, to increase their weight in the seat of the Union by the junction of a new one which will closely coalesce with them and the influence of the private interest of many members or their friends, who have been land-jobbing under the usurped governments of the Grants are duly considered. We apprehend there can be little cause for astonishment that the members of Congress should countenance that usurpation and Congress itself should suffer persons confessedly their leaders and instruments in the league with the enemy to attend the public councils and depart unmolested. It is not even pretended to be believed that these negotiations with the enemy were calculated to deceive them. But it is alleged that the difficulty of subduing the grants by the arms of the United States, the probability that the attempt would

compel them to take an active part with the enemy the immediate danger of an State in such case, and the injury that would thence result to the United States in general are sufficient inducements in sound policy to countenance and establish the independence of the Grants. In short it is easy for men to find reasons to justify a measure suited to their wishes. We think Sir it would be well were we furnished with proofs of the original and progressive extent and objects of the criminal negotiations and of the leaders and Grants with the enemy and particularly the countenance given by them ~~for~~ recruiting for the British services. We might perhaps use them to advantage. We too well know the understanding sagacity and integrity of your informant to doubt any part of his intelligence and could wish to have it all minutely detailed in proof. And while we place the greatest confidence in his information we heartily join with him in opinion that conciliatory overtures such as you mention followed by a spirited and vigorous exertion of the civil authority of the State would produce the most happy effects by enabling the friends to our Govt to shew themselves and vindicating our public conduct to the world. These steps notwithstanding the sinister views of too many, it is to be hoped would induce Congress formally to pronounce against the independence of said Grants. We are happy to find that our Legislature are disposed to pursue every measure calculated to restore peace and good Govt in that quarter. The acts you mention meet with an hearty approbation because they will in our opinion have the salutary effects you expect. But we beg leave to suggest that perhaps however justly the conduct of some may deserve the severest punishment sound policy may forbid any exception in the act of Grace to make it more palatable to some in high station who have countenanced the revolt and treason of the Grants. We heard of the narrow escape of Allen and Gay. Laying aside our just resentments it may peradventure have been better so than otherwise. Having failed our ad-

versaries in the attempt to carry into execution the report of the Committee of x x x x x to establish independence of the Grants within the bounds therein limited we most impatiently wait for the concurrent Resolutions of our Legislature. For though nothing has since been attempted against us yet we know their advocates only wait for a change of members to renew the attempt. This change will shortly happen. We therefore wish for those Resolutions and every conciliatory step of our Legislature that we may anticipate the renewal of the subject. In a conference with ^{the} Secretary of War he advised that the State should exercise the authority reserved to them in the articles of Confederation by appointing Willlet to his former Continental rank which he said had been done in other instances and assured us that on being certified of this

*Blank on the Mes.

he will do every thing necessary to his part and will by letter to the Commander in Chief (which he flatters himself will take effect) endeavor to have the command on our frontiers so arranged if it be requested by our government that Col. Willlet shall have no superior but a General Officer in that department of service. Colonel Wanschaick's affair is also in good train with the Secretary. He considers him and several other officers as greatly injured by the promotion of Gen. Hazen and though he does not much like brevets he thinks it in the present instance but a just expedient to restore the Col. to his rank. These he says are his present sentiments, that Congress should either thus reinstate him which can be done without any expense to ~~any~~ the public, or permit him to retire on the expected emoluments. The latter we think however would be a precarious dependance because several of the States are determined against an half pay establishment: we shall therefore endeavor very shortly to obtain his matured sentiments on the former. and should they be in its favor we will move it in Congress. In the interim we should be glad to be informed whether if we should not succeed the Colonel would

15-4-

wish to risk retiring on half pay. We enclose copy of the journal of x x x x x on the subject of promotions to the rank of Major Gen. They speak plainly for themselves and therefore need no comment. We wish General Clinton may be immediately informed of them. Brigadier Moultrie and McCutsh who are both on the spot are much mortified by the preference they exhibit. They mean speedily as we are informed to signify it to Congress. We think they may be prevailed upon to suspend this step a short time: and should General Clinton incline to make common cause with them we wish to be furnished by him without delay with the means of doing it. A memorial from him to Congress on the subject may perhaps be proper.

The new Commissioners from the Grants are arrived and their accession to the terms of August last is known though not announced to Congress. It has leaked out that the changes in that country are favorable for us and that their leaders are held in detestation. A short time will perhaps furnish us with particulars which we shall not fail to communicate.
x Blank in Ms.

Philadelphia 26th March 1782.

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 12th instant informing me that Vermont had receded from their late encroachments. I had heard this frequently by common report but there is no official account of it in Congress. The Committee upon your letter about the 5 millions of dollars & quota of the 8 million have made a report plumply against us. I have got a day assigned for debate which is next Monday. As I suppose we shall soon hear from Vermont in a manner that will end that tedious business. I hope to see you in May. There is no news from Charlestown since my last. Genl Washington is gone to North River.

I have the honor to be
your most obt servant.

Samuel Livermore.

Hon. President Weare.

Philadelphia 22 March 1782.

Sir,

I wrote you from Boston to which I refer. Colonel Biddle will take a fourth share with us in the concern proposed and in the course of a month or two he will forward it to Mr Jarvis some money perhaps Thousand dollars for that purpose. Mr Jarvis has informed me that he has paid you four hundred dollars on my account which together with any other sum that may be found due to me in the balance of our accounts must be allowed as so much in advance for this adventure to which for reasons I can not explain now I beg your particular attention and that you will endeavor to secure with the little money that may come into your hands as much Land on Hazens rent as you possibly can for the concern.

It is probable I may see you at Coos in the month of August this however you will think prudent to keep to yourself and believe me to be.

Your very Humble Servant.

Moses Hazen.

P.S. Vermont is not yet acknowledged to be a state in the union. But I think it is most probable it may be admitted tho' New York is violent against it.

M.H.

Col. Bedel.

A General Convention of delegates from several towns on the New Hampshire Grants east of Connecticut River convened at Dresden on the 19th day of March 1782.

Resolved, that the union of the people on the New Hampshire Grants east of Connecticut River with the people on the Grants west of the River was formed by the voice of the people on principles of equity and such as being continued would redound to the mutual interest of the inhabitants on the said grants. That said union lies as the basis of the State of Vermont and cannot regularly be dissolved but by the voice of the people by whom it was formed.

Resolved that whenever such union is dissolved the whole body of people who constitute the State of Vermont are thereby reduced to the same political situation as they were in previous to their organization into a state and are no longer held to any obligations of allegiance.

Resolved that it appears from authentic evidence that the assembly of Vermont at their session at Bennington in Feb last have done what in them lies to reject from their society respectable bodies of people who were equally parts of said state as any part whatever. That said Assembly have thereby assumed powers in no wise appertaining to an Assembly of said state that they have thereby infringed the fundamental rights and forfeited their confidence.

Resolved that although the measures taken by the said Assembly in Feb last were unconstitutional & in their nature null and void yet in their tendencies and consequences their operations are and unavoidably will be such as necessarily produce such a dissolution especially as the people rejected have lost all their confidence in the Assembly of a state who have twice violated solemn compacts and in many instances evidenced an entire disregard to and contempt of the Constitution.

Resolved that in the opinion of this convention and of the body of the people in the towns here represented the measures taken by the Assembly towards a dissolution of the unions was

The result of cabinet measure formed by a certain particular party who have ever conducted the secret springs of government in Vermont in the most arbitrary manner and who wantonly infringed the sacred right of the people at pleasure and lavished their interest with profuseness to accomplish their own sinister purposes who do not render an account of such expenditures.

Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the lives, liberties and estates of the people west of the river Connecticut are liable to be wrested from them every hour while they hold themselves subject to Vermont whose measures we have found by sad experience are entirely under the influence of unprincipled ambitious men governed by selfish motives baneful to liberty and inconsistent with freedom. Resolved the people east of Connecticut river find themselves strongly attached to those west of the river in principles of friendship and esteem and that our circumstances and situation in relation to each other are in every respect such that nature seems to have pointed out and directed a union of the two sides in matters of government which we ardently desire may be continued and wish may take place in our mutual union with New Hampshire, since we find that solemn compacts are not regarded by Vermont where they interfere with the private interest of arbitrary men.

Resolved that this convention will make overtures to New Hampshire for an honorable union with them in political and civil interest on such principles as will secure the mutual confidence and interest of the people.

Resolved that an address be laid before the people in the several towns west of Connecticut river recommending to them that as the ruling power of Vermont has been repeatedly guilty of violating their Constitution that they unite with the inhabitants east of the river in an union with New Hampshire.

By order of convention Elisha Hyde, Chairman.
Attest James Wheelock, Clerk.

At a general convention of Delegates from the several towns on the New Hampshire grants so called being on the east side of Connecticut river convened at Dresden on the 19th day of March 1788. Resolved that the following address be presented to the people west of Connecticut river.

Brethren and fellow Citizens— you are sensible that an overture in the most deliberate and solemn manner not long since took place between us whereby we became one confederated political body which was unanimously ratified and confirmed by the people at large attended with the greatest appearance of harmony & success until a late extraordinary resolution of the Assembly of said state at their last session declaring that the union of the grants east of said river was dissolved which resolutions we esteem not only unconstitutional rash and impolite but directly tending to disorder and confusion a violation of solemn faith & compact whereby many are rendered miserable and wretched and which was obtained by some particular designing persons through intrigue and false representations to answer political sinister purposes notwithstanding which we consider the mutual bonds of union which before subsisted between us on the two states of the river still obligatory and binding although by the late conduct of the Assembly it seems impracticable that we should any longer act together as a state we also apprehend that said resolution has a direct tendency to the destruction of the whole state & as a very considerable part of the inhabitants on the west side of said river united with Vermont only on their receiving the eastern union their obligations to the State are likewise dissolved. we beg leave farther to observe that it appears to us that a state or community built up & endeavored to be supported merely by intrigue deceit & bribery & upon the ruin of interests & even expense of the lives of innocent persons with other accumulated evils mischief will not be suffered by a just & overruling Providence to prosper or continue under these apprehensions and many others too tedious to mention we sincerely recommended & request that the union formed on the two sides

of the river be adhered to in the following way viz. that we unite with New Hampshire in compliance with their claim over the whole of the Grants for your security wherein we are negotiating with their Assembly all the advantages resulting ~~with~~ from our union will be received by our uniting with New Hampshire whose Constitution is to be formed in doing which we can have advice and a great addition of strength obtained for the security of the frontier. on the other hand by adhering to Vermont you are in danger of being under the contrall of arbitrary & dangerous men have your monies expended without being accounted for ~~lands~~ granted by Vermont a large debt now lying upon you must be discharged Estates unjustly confiscated & sold must be accounted for Lands granted by Vermont which had been before granted must doubtless be redeemed a full proportion of expences of the war from its commencement assessed by Congress must be paid by Vermont and although the grants made by Vermont of Land not before granted will doubtless be ratified whether the state be established or not yet in case Vermont is established they must account to the United States for the avails of these lands.

By order of Convention.

Chairman — Elihu Hyde —

Attest James Wheelock. Clerk.

Exeter. N. H. Jan. 12th. 1782.

To the Public.

That the impartial world may be acquainted with the proceedings of the state of Vermont, and judge of the propriety of their conduct, I thought it my duty to publish the foregoing, and have to observe if any unprejudiced mind will be at the trouble of examining into the Rights of the people on the New Hampshire Grants to a separate jurisdiction will find it indisputable; the people aforesaid considering themselves under no previous obligations to any state of a permanent nature whereby the aforesaid right was made void, and that there was no material difference between the said Grants on the East and west side of Connecticut River to the right aforesaid therefore the Grants East of said river confederated in Government with those on the west side, and all become equally bound to support and defend said Confederation and cannot dissolve their connection without violating their Faith; the two articles of Union quoted in the proceedings of the Committee of the Legislature of said state are the principles on which the Union stands the meaning of said articles are apparently this. That the people on the Grants East was not to submit the independence of those west of the River aforesaid to any power. But when the independence of the latter was recognised the settling of the line between the two states determined the jurisdiction of the former which was to be submitted to Congress or any disinterested tribunal and that such a determination might be obtained the legislators aforesaid appointed Delegates to solicit Congress for a final decision on the premises which appears by their proposals to the Committee of Congress of the 11th of August last. Had not New Hampshire and New York, by their agents resisted the aforesaid proposals the dispute between said states would doubtless have been settled or might yet be accommodated.

Perhaps it will be said Congress are determined not to recognise the Independence of Vermont if this be true let a line be settled between New Hampshire and New York and all disputes are at an end. - Will nothing satisfy the ambition of New Hampshire but driving an innocent people under sacred obligations to one jurisdiction to violate their Faith by submitting to a power many of whom have ever been endeavoring (as they conceive) to divide the Grants aforesaid against their true interest and disposition. But it is said that the people on the East of Connecticut River are under previous obligations to New Hampshire (which they conceive not to be the case) and that Congress have made a final decision on the subject and guaranteed all the Lands east of the River aforesaid to New Hampshire see the Resolutions of Congress.

In case Congress shall recognise the Independence of the People of Vermont they will consider all the Lands belonging to New Hampshire and New York without the Limits of Vermont aforesaid. "Until the former is done is the latter of any force? Surely no. But there is a Resolution of the 20th of August last confirming the aforesaid Resolution and requesting the people of Vermont west of said River to relinquish all claims and Demands of Lands East of the west Bank of Connecticut River and west of a certain line or they should not be admitted into the federal Union of the United States. To what does this amount? Nothing but a demand of what was not in their power to comply with without violating their most solemn compact as a Congress had just been informed by our said Delegates. Had the foregoing Resolutions been explicit and final the engagements of the people east of the River aforesaid would have been void agreeable to the articles of union and finally entered into. But had New Hampshire rather be at the expense of sending a force to attempt to subject the people aforesaid than to wait a final Decision of

231
Congress on the matter which would settle all disputes
and make laws to bring offenders against their supposed
jurisdiction, out of the Counties of Drafton & Cheshire
to any part of the state for trial contrary to all principles
of Liberty, and referred to listen to any proposals from the
state of Vermont for a just and amicable settlement
between the true states and confined one of their Agents
(the subscriber) appointed by Authority of said State to
wait on the Assembly of New Hampshire with proposition
of peace. If matters are pursued in this way will it not
drive the people in the Country aforesaid to despair, and
be productive of Bloodshed Devastation & Division that
can never be settled. Being fully persuaded that the
people of New Hampshire were not acquainted with the
proceedings of Vermont and the pains they had taken for
settlement of all disputes induced me to publish the
foregoing with these observations and have to add that
what is contained in this publication, is the sentiment
of the people of Vermont tho' perhaps not all their leaders.
I am the public's most faithful servant.

William Page.

Exeter goal, Jan. 12th 1782.

S. B. It has been reported that Vermont wish to put any
Determinations until the Spring at which time they expect
assistance from Canada. I have the faith and
confidence to say that would New Hampshire join
with Vermont in the settlement of a line on principles
of justice. Vermont would be admitted into the
union with the United States and firmly attached
to their interest in less than two months.

W. P.

Printed at Exeter. 12th. 1782.

Charlestown January 22 1782

Sir

You will understand the particular situation of our Political affairs at this time by the information accompanying this more fully than I can give it you.

All the Wisdom of the State seems to be required at this critical junction and I persuade myself, nothing on your part will be wanting to bring our affairs to a happy issue. hope and trust you'll give your attendance at this important crises, your own reflections will be more than any thing I can offer on the matter, but be assured your attention will be earnestly requested and gratefully accepted by the Public

I am Sir your humble servant
Simeon Olcott

Gov. Payne

Exeter January 8. 1782

Dear Sir

I have requested for liberty to go home but whether I shall be able to obtain it is uncertain - I am unhappy to find things in such a distracted situation no man wishes to present Measures more than I do, the minds of people in this part of the State are much bowed against those that have taken up Government under the State of Vermont - What shall I say, the Genl Court are determined not to listen to any thing but absolute unconditional submission to the Government of New-Hampshire, and since Col^d King has been taken and rescued - and sundry letters and Representations from that part which I suppose are aggravated, the Genl Court have ordered two thousand men to be raised immediately in the Counties of Rockingham and Strafford & march them to subjugate the People in the Counties of Cheshire and Grafton. I understand that a Proclamation is to be issued and a standard erected and whoever refuses to submit to the authority of New-Hampshire is to be subjected, should this method be proceeded what a scene of distress will open on my friends who appear to me to be innocent and what distress on those that live in that part which are friends to New-Hampshire for it will be equally distressing to both parties Contentions of this kind will ruin Society. I have mentioned to some of the Assembly that if the Matter could be put off until a final Determination of Congress could be obtained the difficulties might subside, as the Resolutions New-Hampshire, principally depend on is not final nor sufficient to dissolve the engagements we are under to Vermont and to attempt to drive people into submission under such circumstances to say no more if it is hard - I wish that feelings of Humanity and as much concession as can be consistent with Honour, might take place on both sides; I am sorry to find that all our Conduct is misconstrued and our proceedings misrepresented, who could have thought that after we had by our delegates informed Congress that our Situation was such that we could

not dissolve the Union with Vermont, and desired Congress to recognise the old limits of Vermont, and have the lines settled between the two States agreeable to the mode prescribed by the Articles of Confederation for the settlement of disputes of this Nature, I say who could have thought after all this, that it would have been said we had renounced the authority of Congress and why Congress took up the matter and left it undetermined, and ordered the people to do what was not in their power is to me unaccountable. I wish I express my feelings on the Subject, are we to be killed for not understanding a matter Right, or not doing what was in our Power to do.

In addition to what I mentioned in my last, have to observe, that at the last session of the Assembly of New-Hampshire the honest Deacon Moses Robinson was down and mentioned to Genl Falsum and others this plan of settling the dispute between Vermont and Hampshire, or rather to carry into Execution the Plan proposed by the Legislature. If you said he will appoint a number of men to join a number we shall chuse to settle the line between us, I will engage our men shall give it in your favour - and know who to appoint we never had it in view to take the East side of the River only, to get rid of them the first opportunity, who can justify such conduct (you know this is not the sentiments of the people) I fear the sending of the Troops will prevent the method being procured to our advantage as hinted at in last letter by Genl Enos.

I am Sir your most Obedt Servant
Wm Payne

P. S. The whole State of New-Hampshire are to hold themselves in Readiness to march if Required
His Honour

Gov^r Payne Esq

I the subscriber knowing something of the form and also of the solemnity of an oath tho' not under the advantage of authority to administer the same and being for the dignity of the authority of the United States and safety of my fellow subjects do here solemnly declare in the presence of God that what I will now write shall be the truth and nothing but the truth & first on the third ~~say~~ fourth day of December 1781 I was at the house of Josiah Arms in Brattleborough & in conversation with Edward Smith he said that by God as long as the King and Parliament of Great Britain approved of and would maintain the State of Vermont he was determined to drive it and so was its leaders & also that in some of the last of December aforesaid or first of January instant I was warned under the authority of Vermont to be ready at a minutes warning to march over Connecticut River to defend the East Wing of the said State if ^{the} Hampshire forces should come and further say not.

Signed at Brattleborough January 10th 1782-

Benj^r Baker

State of New-
Hampshire } In the House of Representatives
Jan'y. 8th 1782

The Committee of the whole, reported as their opinion
"That an armed force be immediately raised and sent into
the western part of this State for the defence and protection
of the Inhabitants there, & to enable the civil officers to exercise
there authority in that Quarter. That the said armed force con-
sist of one thousand Men, including Officers; that a procla-
mation be issued & forwarded to the several Town & places
in the western part of this State, setting forth the reasons
for raising said armed force - & that Woodbury Langdon
Esq or some other Delegate be immediately sent to Congress
to make a true representation of our present proceedings -

The foregoing report having been read & considered
voted that the same be received & accepted sent up
for concurrence

John Dudley - Speaker. P. S.
In Council the same day read and concurred
E. Thompson Secy.

State of
New Hamps

In the House of Representatives January 10th 1782.

The committee to consider in what manner & where (the men to be sent to the eastern part of the of this State) shall be raised. Report as their opinion that the men already voted for that service shall be raised by Draught or otherwise out of the following Regiments viz Col^{ls} Wentworths — Col^{ls} Evans — Col^{ls} Moultons — Col^{ls} Tidmans Col. Bales — Col. McChargy — Col. Stickney. Col. John Webster Col. Bells — Col. Lovells Col. Kellys & Col. Enoch Heales To be appointed by the Major General of the Militia according to the numbers in each Regiment including the alarm list that they be formed into two Regiments each regiment to be commanded by two field officers viz one Col^l or Lieut Col^l & one Major. That each Regt. consist of six Companies each company to be commanded by one Capt. one Lieut & one Ensign & a suitable proportion of non commissioned officers. That the whole be commanded by a General Officer — That a suitable person be appointed to purchase or collect provisions for the supply of the Troops. And That those Towns in the westerly part of the State that shall supply any provisions shall be allowed for the same out of their out standing Taxes or the Pay for the current year. That the pay and Rations be the same as are allowed the officers and Soldiers in the service of the United States.

Signed John McChargy. Which report being read & considered voted that the same be received & accepted. Sent up for concurrence. John Dudley Speaker. O. B.

In council the same day read and concurred —

C. Thompson Secy.

Philadelphia Jan'y 8th 1782-

Dear Sir,

Nothing material has occurred since my last Congress are come to no determination concerning Vermont. They are much divided in opinion about the steps that ought to be taken. However the committee on that subject have at last reported. The substance of the report is adapted to carry into execution the Resolution of 20th Augt. last by giving Vermont an opportunity to revise their doings in Oct^r and renouncing their late acquired jurisdiction on the east of the river &c. It is proposed to send a commissioner from Congress to treat with them & to explain matters, and to denounce terror in case of their not complying. Whether this report will be accepted will be accepted is uncertain and the effect on the Vermonters is alike uncertain. The report is to be taken up soon. I am very anxious about the event of this matter.

I am dear Sir your friend and most
obed^t servant-

Samuel Livermore-

Hon. Meshech Weare.

31
In Council Arlington Jan'y 10th 1782.

State of Vermont-

Resolved, that the Honorable Elisha Payne
Jonas Fay & Ira Allen Esqrs. & Abel Curtis Esq. be and
they are hereby appointed agents to repair to the
Honorable the Congress of the United States & in behalf
of this State to solicit Congress to recognise the
Independence thereof and further to use their best
endeavors with that Honorable Body that some equitable
mode be prescribed for an amicable settlement of the
boundary lines between this and the claiming States.
That either two or more of said agents are empowered
to proceed to business.

By order of the Governor and
Council. Tho: Wolman. Dep. Secy.

Malpoe Jan. 9th 1782.

Sir

I was informed by General Enos on his return from Exeter, that it was probable Doct. Page would be allowed to return a short time and further be recommended to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas sitting at Charlestown to write the Hon.^{ble} assembly or Committee of safety advise ~~and~~ them to allow it so to be. Supposing it would have a good effect respecting our disturbances; what the sentiments of the Court may be I cannot certainly say but say I imagine it would have different effect.

I take it to be good policy that in order to suppress Insurrections the Leaders of the insurgents are to be apprehended and kept from the mob if possible. I am very far from wishing ill to the Doct. desiring his being kept from his Family and friends any otherwise than for the public peace and Tranquility; the Mob want nothing but a leader to cause them to perpetrate most shocking outrages. The apprehending some of the commanders and the attempts upon others have had no bad effect. The people seem cooler and more fearfull; to this it is owing in my opinion that the Court hath sit so peaceably and done business at this Term in this County. One court of Common Pleas is sufficient for this County consequently one Sheriff should the Doct. be liberated undoubtedly there will be an attempt in February to hold a Vermont Court at Charlestown which would be attended with bad consequences it would destroy the good we experience and prevent the further advantages we expect from the late spirited measures of the authority of this State. The Sheriff took Asg. Piles about ten days since but was rescued. The Sheriff is this day in pursuit of him again - 30

232:6.11

I am with esteem

Your Honors most
Obedient Humble Servant

Benja Bellows.

Hon^{ble} Meschek Weare Esq.

231
State of New
Hampshire }

A Proclamation.

Whereas a number of Towns in the Counties of Cheshire & Grafton in this State did at the commencement of the American Revolution by a full Representation by their Delegates in Congress assembled on that occasion with the Delegates from the several Towns in the other Counties in the then Colony now State of New Hampshire in an application to the United States in Congress assembled; requesting leave to take up Government: and did by their advise do accordingly concerning forming and adopting a Constitution & plan for the governing this State during the contest with Great Britain: and afterwards affected to join themselves to a body of People: dwelling on the western side of Connecticut River claiming to a separate & independent State by the name of Vermont and have since their union as aforesaid refused submission to the Authority & Government of New Hampshire or to contribute their proportionable part of Taxes and supplies for prosecuting the War.

And Whereas the United States in Congress assembled always have and still do in all requisitions for Men Money & Stores of every kind calculate the Quota of New Hampshire - according to the number of Inhabitants contained on the Territory under its Jurisdiction at the time of the revolution: And as the said Congress by the Confederation particularly the first and second articles thereof guarantee to the several States that they shall severally retain their Sovereignty freedom and independence & every power Jurisdiction and right which was not by the Confederation delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. And also did enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, binding themselves to assist each other against any force offered to attacks made upon them or any of

201

him; on account of Religion, Sovereignty trade &c"
And likewise by their Resolutions of the seventh eighth
of August seventeen hundred eighty one, do expressly
confine the New Hamp^s Grants & State called Vermont
to the west side of Connecticut River - and Resolve
in the words following viz. "That in ^{case} Congress shall
recognise "the Independence of said People of Vermont they
will" consider all the Lands belonging to New Hamp^s and
New York respectively without the limits of Vermont
aforesaid as coming within the mutual Guarantee of
"Territory contained in the Articles of Confederation & that
"the United States will accordingly Guarantee such Lands
and the Jurisdiction over the same against any claims or enc-
roachments from the Inhabitants of Vermont aforesaid, and
as by a following Resolution passed on the twenty first of
August A.D. 1781. They do in the most explicit and peremptory
terms declare their fixed purpose to adhere to the guarant-
eeing of the States of New Hampshire & New York as
contained in the Resolution" above recited making it the
preliminary of admitting Vermont to independence &
the federal union. Yet notwithstanding New Hampshire
hath at all times had undoubted right as aforesaid to
the jurisdiction over the Towns in the Counties of Ex-
shire and Drafton. She hath forebore fully to enforce
the same in expectation that time and lenient
methods would awaken their attention conciliate their
affection & dispose them to consult their interests by
peaceably acceding to her rightful authority.
And at the same time New Hamp^s hath been in expectation
that the Hon^{ble} Congress would finally determine
respecting its claim to the Jurisdiction on the western side
of the River Connecticut: but while waiting for this event
so earnestly to be wished certain persons on the eastern
side of the s^d River who in some instances at least have
appeared unfriendly to the Revolution: and who may

therefore be suspected of the most dangerous designs against the United States, have taken advantage of the unsettled state of things in that Territory: and under the pretext of joining Vermont and establishing the authority of ~~the~~ ~~there~~ thereof have openly and avowedly resisted the authority of New Hampshire: and proceeded to molest some of the good Citizens thereof to threaten & injure others for the supposed crime of denying and resisting their assumed Authority & even to drive them from their habitations.

Wherefore the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled have found themselves reduced to the painful necessity of ordering such an armed force into that quarter as may effectually protect the civil Magistrates acting under their authority in performing the duties of their respective Offices & in carrying the good & wholesome Laws of this State into execution for the restoration of order and the protection of all their good Citizens. And they do hereby solemnly declare that in pursuing this necessary & disagreeable measure, they have no other object in view than the preserving and restoring the public Peace. And whereas the Authority of New Hampshire earnestly wish the late glorious struggle for American liberty now apparently approaching to an happy issue may not be tarnished by civil dissensions: they thereby call on and exhort the Inhabitants of the said Counties of Cheshire & Grafton to keep a watchful Eye on the insidious Arts of factions and evil minded persons who to serve their ambitious views and disturb the general Peace would sacrifice their best interests. And to convince the People of those Counties of the mildness and lenity of that Government to which they wish them to return, they hereby engage to all persons who may have accepted Offices under the said State of Vermont, or who under pretended authority thereof have imprisoned or by any means molested hindered or disturbed the public Officers of New Hamp^{shire} or broke the Peace thereof that they shall receive.

full indemnity therefor so far as the State is concerned on the condition that within forty days ^{from} and after the issuing this Proclamation they repair to some Magistrate of the State of New Hampshire, and who hath not joined Vermont and in his presence subscribe a declaration in the words following viz. (We whose names are hereunto subscribed do acknowledge & declare that the State of New Hampshire doth and ^{ought} to extend to the western bank of Connecticut River and that we will demean ourselves in future as peaceable Citizens of said State. And in case any persons or persons shall from and after the first day of February next presume to disturb or molest the ~~exercise~~ of the Lawfull Authority of New Hampshire: or to exercise aid or abet the pretended Authority of Vermont aforesaid within those Counties he or they shall be deemed Enemies to this and the United States & dealt with accordingly.

State of }
New Hamp^t } In the House of Representatives Jan^y 12th 1791
Upon reading and considering the foregoing Proclamation.

Voted that it be received and accepted and two hundred and fifty copies thereof be immediately printed and sent to the several towns within this State, Sent up for concurrence.

John Dudley Secy.

In council same day read and conc^d

E. Thompson Secy.

Walpole January - 4th 1782 -

Sir,

I once more venture to trouble your Hon^r with a few lines as I think it to be my duty to give the earliest Intelligence in my power of the conduct of the People in our unhappy County. Sir, as General Bellows has Rote I shall omit many things that I should otherwise have mentioned. I could only wish to mention the Particular circumstances of Esquire Giles being Rescued from me a second time - and to give the true Character of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown. When we are under the disagreeable necessity of holding two Courts a year without the least help from them or any Town in that Quarter. Respecting

Jurors &c. and have to undergo the further mortification of well known combinations consulting the overthrow of our Courts and the Jurisdiction of the officers of the same but any further on that head I forbear.

Sir, I have had great opportunity of hearing the People in that part of the County finding fault with every movement of our General Assembly - When they thought the Militia was coming up they said why should the people all suffer for the rash conduct of some of their Civil Officers and seemed to condemn the measures they had taken but when the assembly seemed to comply with their own wishes they must still find fault and said why do they make night work of it let them come like men by daylight and they would not meet with any difficulty - But still I find what dont suit the will can never quit their hand - it happened on the 25th instant that I took Esquire Giles about twelve miles up the river and brought him down to Charlestown in open daylight and on my arrival just at evening the people collected and arrested him ^{out} of my hands in a most

282
extraordinary manner and all deaf to my commands for assistance. Notwithstanding many were present that had been our Pretended friends - They soon after held a consultation for taking and carrying me to Bennington but fearing that would not so well suit they sent their Indians to advise me as a friend to make my escape immediately to avoid going to Bennington - I gave for answer that if that was their intention I would tarry all night. But in the morning I had a second message that they would be ready for me in half an hour. I gave for answer, that would be time enough for me to take breakfast which I then called for and after breakfast I had another message that if I did not make my escape they would catch me before I got three miles for which he should be very sorry - I gave for answer I should have the best way to come back - but if I was not molested I meant to set out for home soon - but finding that all their stratagems would not prevent my taking breakfast and leaving the Town in an open and Publick manner they then rallied all their forces that was near a ~~xxxxxxx~~ to the amount of about forty men and a pretended Dep Sheriff at their head: but for a front Guard they raised some of their most ablest women and sent forward with some men dressed in womans apparel which had the good luck to take me Prisoner put me aboard one of their Skay and filled the same with some of their principal women and drove off nine miles to William Tavern in Walpole the main body following after with acclamations of Joy where they regaled themselves and then set me at Liberty. Nothing doubting but that they had entirely subdued New Hampshire.

Sir You will pardon me for brighting this extraordinary Letter. I should not have done it had I not been desirous that plain facts of their conduct might be known. Some go in fear and all good subjects prone

under the burthen - it has become a serious matter and
 a Remedy much wanted - and in full belief that the
 wisdom of the General Assembly will be sufficient to
 direct them I rest assured and -

Remain your Hon^{le} most obedient and
 most Humble Servant

Enoch Hale.

Hon^{le} Meshech Weare Esq.

Marlborough January 4. 12th 1782.

Sir, I am now returning home to see my family which I have not seen since the 26th of Nov. I may not expect to tarry long with them as the outrages in our unhappy County increase with so much rapidity. I am willing however to spend the remaining part of the winter in the service of my Country if I might be able in any degree to relieve the distress among us. Sir I had forgot to in my Letter of the 11th instant to inform your Honor that I never received any order from the Hon^{le} Committee of Safety as mentioned in the Act of the General Assembly of the Twenty Eighth of November last Past which has been a great hindrance in my progress for after outrages had been committed I might have secured several of the Perpetrators of the same had all our good subjects been fully convinced that my authority had been sufficient which I think would had a very great tendency to check those that have been so long of Rescued in Prisoners.

I am Sir with much Respect

Your Honours most obed^t Humble Servant.

Emock Meale.

Hon^{le} Messcheck Wear Esqr.

Advertisement

Four Hundred Silver Dollars Reward to any Person or Persons that brings Samuel King of Chesterfield to Exeter in the State of New-Hampshire & there confine him in Goal or have him the said King before the Committee of Safety of S^t State as said Samuel King was taken Prisoner by virtue of a Warrant to the subscriber Directed and conducted under a proper Guard twenty miles S^t King at the town of Keen by a number of men armed with Clubs Swords and Staves with ----- Captains Fairbanks David Pratt Pomroy & Harvie of Chesterfield at their head & Capt Carlisle of Westmoreland with a small party which parties did ~~not~~ ^{on} the morning of the first day of Jan. 1782 By violence Rescue the said Samuel King Prisoner from -----

Robert Smith

Special Sheriff

Mr Ephraim Witherell S^r If possible apprehend ye Bodies of Isaac Grisold and Moses Smith then bring before the Committee of Safety at Exeter and you shall have an adequate Reward from

Robt Smith

Jonathan Martin

} Special Sherives

A Copy

Honored Sir.

This mornent two men from Chesterfield who made their escape from the Mob who after they had Rescued Samuell King from the officers returned to Chesterfield and apprehended Lieut Robinson and two others who they seemed Determined to treat according to the custom of Vermont that is by whipping them whether they really will venture upon that Business is very uncertain to be But they have actually driven many of the Good Subjects of the State from their Homes in this Cold Night Mr Bingham's son is one of the men that have come to my house for shelter who I have this account from who Expected to have found his father here with a Northerman who made their escape they have not been here and I am sum concerned for them the Triumphs of the Vermonts is grate and say that New-Hampshire Dare not come like men in the Day time But like a thief and steal a man or two away: your Honor cannot be insensible of over Situation. I would not wish to Dictate but Pray that sum thing may be done that shall be for the Relief of the Good Subjects in this Part of the State and for the good of the State. I thought it my Duty to inform your Honor as it is not likely that any other Person will be informed that will right to your Honor By the Post

Westmoreland January 1 st 1782 at 12	} I am Sir your	
o'clock at Night. Hon ^{rs} President Weare Esq.		Hon ^{rs} most obedient
N. B. you will excuse the wrighting being		Humble Servt
Called out of Bed in a Cold Night		Joseph Burt.

Weymouth January 22 1782

Sir

I have often troubled you with a Narrative of our Distresses and difficulties in this part of the State notwithstanding I presume, you, and the rest of the Hon^{ble} Committee of Safety will exercise your wonted indulgence while I give an account of some new difficulties, arising upon the Officers attempting to convey one Sam^l King of Chesterfield to Exeter which reasons you will have an account of before this reaches you. Upon the return of the Mob, after proper refreshment, at said Kings they sought for all those persons, who were any way concerned in assisting the aforesaid Officers, some of which they got into their hands and have abused in a shamefull and barbarous manner by striking kicking, and all the indignities which such a Hellish pack can be guilty of, obliging them to promise and engage never to appear against the New State again, and this is not all, they swear they will Exterminate all the adherents to New-Hampshire, threatening to kill, Burn and Destroy the Persons and Properties of all who oppose them; that the Friends to this State, cannot continue at said Chesterfield with their families, but are obliged to seek an asylum in other Towns among Hampshire People: I have two respectable Inhabitants of said Chesterfield now sheltering themselves under my roof who I have the greatest reason to think would be treated by them in a barbarous manner were they in their Power, as they have stove the Doors and broke up Houses in search of them — I am credibly informed that there is in said Chesterfield about an Hundred Persons who support said King, who Damn New-Hampshire and all their authority to Hell, and say that they (New-Hampshire) can do nothing only in a mean underhanded way in short, they defy all the authority and force of their usurped authority. Menage all attempts that have or shall be made to curb and restrain usurpation: The wrath of Man and the Raging of the Sea are in Scripture put together, and it is he alone who can rule the

139: 6/3.

latter and restrain the former.

I hope and trust the author of Wisdom will direct the Hon^{ble} Committee to such measures as will ultimately tend to the peace, and happiness of this part of the State and more especially those adherents to New-Hampshire, who are in a sense suffering for Righteousness sake.

I am with all Esteem and
respect your Most obedient
Humble Servant

Bery^l Bellows

Hon^{ble} Meshech Weare Esq.